

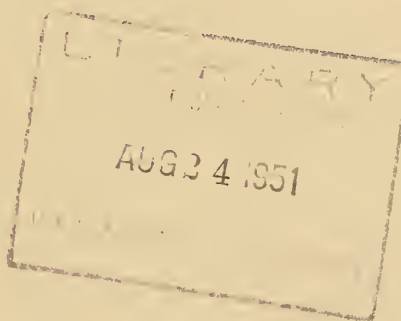
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
DAIRY BRANCH

I N S E R T S
for
SUMMARIES
of
FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS
Revised to February 1, 1949

and
Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders



The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the Milk Price Orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on February 1, 1949. The last insert was issued on January 1, 1949.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

Cities of Minneapolis, Robbinsdale, Wayzata, Columbia Heights, St. Paul, White Bear, West St. Paul, and South St. Paul. Also specified townships in Hennepin, Anoka, Ramsey, Washington, and Dakota Counties. The entire marketing area is in the State of Minnesota.

Handler:

A person in his capacity as an operator of a pool plant.

Producer:

A person who produces milk which is received at a pool plant.

Pool Plant:

A plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on wholesale or retail routes in the marketing area or a plant which transfers skim milk or butterfat directly or indirectly to a plant which disposes of Class I milk in the marketing area, unless such transfers are made only during the months of August through November.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream (sweet or sour including a mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing less butterfat than the legal standard for cream), eggnog, aerated cream, ready whipped cream, and mixes for toppings and uses similar to those of whipped cream, and plant shrinkage as indicated below.

Class II - Animal feed, milk products other than those specified under Class I, shrinkage in receipts from non-pool plants and shrinkage in receipts from producers as indicated below.

Shrinkage - An amount of shrinkage on producer milk up to 1% of receipts from producers is prorated between Class I and Class II. Shrinkage in excess of 1% is allocated to Class II.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for the Class I price. The basic formula price is the highest of:

- (1) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlot, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants), times 7.7, minus 42 cents.
- (2) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).
- (3) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price of "Twins" (Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class I - January through June - basic formula price plus 50 cents.

July and December - basic formula price plus 70 cents.

August through November - basic formula price plus \$1.00.

Class II - The Class II price is computed in accordance with formula (1) used in the basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - A location differential applies to Class I milk in the amount of one cent per hundredweight for each mile that a handler's plant is more than 15 miles from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul.

Producer Price - Same as Class I price differential.

1. The Republic of China was founded in 1912.

2. The first president was Sun Yat-sen.

3. The first capital was Nanjing.

4. The first constitution was promulgated in 1946.

5. The first general election was held in 1946.

6. The first general election was held in 1946.

7. The first general election was held in 1946.

8. The first general election was held in 1946.

9. The first general election was held in 1946.

10. The first general election was held in 1946.

11. The first general election was held in 1946.

12. The first general election was held in 1946.

13. The first general election was held in 1946.

14. The first general election was held in 1946.

15. The first general election was held in 1946.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. If a handler is required by a health authority to separate his producers into two groups and to receive and handle separately the milk received from each group, a separate uniform price may be computed for each group.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is classified as Class I milk. If the receiving handler is not a producer-handler, the milk or cream may be classified in accordance with its actual usage, if a statement is furnished signed by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

Outside milk is classified in Class II. If there is not sufficient Class II, it is then classified as Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a non-pool plant less than 100 miles from the marketing area is Class I or if the non-pool plant utilized an equivalent amount of milk in an agreed upon use, classification may be based upon such agreed upon use. Milk and skim milk moved to a non-pool plant more than 100 miles from the marketing area is classified as Class I and cream moved to a non-pool plant located more than 100 miles from the marketing area is Class II.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Producer-handlers are required to furnish evidence of their status as producer-handlers and to furnish evidence of any change in status. Such handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions of the order.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of Class I milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

A marketing service charge not to exceed 2 cents is deducted for producers who are not members of cooperative associations.

No provision is made for authorized membership deductions to be turned over to cooperative associations.

In making payments to producers, handlers are required to furnish producers a statement showing certain pertinent information regarding deliveries of milk, butterfat content, uniform price, etc.

TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 12926	11/1/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 13622	11/21/46	Order suspending certain prov.
12 FR 4243	7/1/47	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 1662	3/31/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 2330	4/30/48	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 7295	11/30/48	Amendment No. 3

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

10 FR 13431	10/30/45	Order
11 FR 5992	6/4/46	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 8597	12/29/48	Amendment No. 1

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

11 FR 1081	1/30/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 9424	8/28/46	Amendment No. 1
12 FR 4245	7/1/47	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 1662	3/31/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 2331	4/30/48	Amendment No. 3
13 FR 2790	5/25/48	Order suspending certain prov.
13 FR 5021	8/28/48	Amendment No. 4
13 FR 9295	12/31/48	Amendment No. 5

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

12 FR 5840	8/30/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2332	4/30/48	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 5653	9/30/48	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 9492	12/31/48	Amendment No. 3

